ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[FRL- ; SAN No. 4106]

RIN: 2060-AH71

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Amendment for Hazardous Air Pollutants Emissions From Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is taking direct final action to amend National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) From Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations, codified as subpart EE to 40 CFR part 63. The existing standards allow facility owners or operators to leave a limited number of solvent storage tanks uncontrolled if they control coating operations at a level greater than the standards otherwise require. EPA is publishing this final amendment to provide another compliance option for facility owners and operators. If facility owners or operators increase the control of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from coating operations beyond what the standards otherwise require, this final amendment gives them the choice of leaving a limited number of solvent storage tanks and/or a limited number of pieces of mix preparation equipment uncontrolled. EPA believes this final amendment will not decrease the stringency of the existing standards.

DATES: Effective Date. This final rule amendment is effective on [insert date 60 days from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER] without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments on this rulemaking by [insert date 30 days from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER] or a request for a hearing concerning the accompanying proposed rule is received

by EPA by [insert date 10 days from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER]. If EPA receives timely adverse comment or a timely hearing request, EPA will publish a withdrawal in the Federal Register informing the public that this direct final rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments. Interested parties may submit comments on this rulemaking in writing (original and two copies, if possible) to Docket No. A-91-31 to the following address: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), US Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Room 1500, Washington, D.C. 20460. Public comments on this rulemaking will be accepted until [insert date 30 days after date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER].

Docket. A docket containing supporting information used in developing this direct final rule amendment is available for public inspection and copying at the EPA's docket office located at the above address in Room M-1500, Waterside Mall (ground floor). The public is encouraged to phone in advance to review docket materials. Appointments can be scheduled by phoning the Air Docket Office at (202) 260-7548. Refer to Docket No. A-91-31. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket materials.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Aston, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Policy, Planning, and Standards Group, Emission Standards Division, Mail Drop 13, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; electronic mail address aston.michele@epa.gov; telephone number (919) 541-2363; facsimile number (919) 541-0942.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

We are publishing this rule amendment without prior proposal because we consider this to be a noncontroversial amendment, and we do not expect to receive any adverse comment. We believe that this change to the previously promulgated rule will increase compliance flexibility for affected sources without any adverse environmental consequences. However, in the "Proposed Rules" section of this Federal Register publication, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal for this amendment, in the event we receive adverse comment or a hearing request and this direct final rule is subsequently withdrawn. This final rule amendment will be effective on [Insert date 60 days from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER] without further notice, unless we receive adverse comment on this rulemaking by [Insert date 30 days from date of publication in FEDERAL REGISTER] or a request for a hearing concerning the accompanying proposed rule is received by EPA by [insert date 10 days from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER]. If EPA receives timely adverse comment or a timely hearing request, we will publish a withdrawal in the Federal Register informing the public that this direct final rule will not take effect. In that event, we will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule, based on the proposed rule amendment published in the "Proposed Rules" section of this Federal Register document. The EPA will not provide further opportunity for public comment on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this amendment must do so at this time.

Regulated entities. Entities potentially regulated by this action include any facility engaged in the surface coating of magnetic tape. This includes, but is not limited to, the following magnetic tape products: audio and video recording tape, computer tape, the magnetic stripes of

media involved in credit cards and toll tickets, bank transfer ribbons, instrumentation tape, and dictation tape. Regulated categories and entities are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. REGULATED CATEGORIES AND ENTITIES

Entity Category	Description
Industrial	Any facility that is engaged in the surface coating of magnetic tape (SIC 3695 & 2675)
Federal Government: Not affected	
State/Local/Tribal Government: Not affected	

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. This table lists the types of entities that the EPA is now aware could potentially be regulated by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be regulated.

Internet. The text of this FEDERAL REGISTER document is also available on the EPA's web site on the Internet under recently signed rules at the following address: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/rules.html. The EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) homepage on the Internet also contains a wide range of information on the air toxics program and many other air pollution programs and issues. The OAR's homepage address is: http://www.epa.gov/oar/.

Electronic Access and Filing Addresses. The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, has been established for this rulemaking under Docket No. A-91-31 (including comments and data submitted electronically). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as

confidential business information (CBI), is available for inspection from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official rulemaking record is located at the address listed in the ADDRESSES section at the beginning of this preamble.

Interested parties may submit comments on this rulemaking electronically to the EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center at: "A-and-R-Docket@epamail.epa.gov." Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 6.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number (A-91-31). No CBI should be submitted through electronic mail. Electronic comments may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

Outline. The information in this preamble is organized as follows:

I. Authority

The statutory authority for this action is provided by sections 101, 112, 114, 116, and 301 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7412, 7414, 7416, and 7601).

II. Background

On December 15, 1994, we published in the Federal Register the final rule containing national standards for reducing HAP in facilities that manufacture magnetic tape (see 59 FR 64580). Since then, a regulated facility has asked us to consider alternative compliance options for a narrow aspect of the regulation.

This amendment is very similar to the existing provision at 40 CFR 63.703(c)(4), but adds an optional approach for compliance. The new approach requires the same enhanced control efficiency for coating operations as required by the provisions published in 1994. We expect this amendment to protect the environment as well as the rule published in 1994, while offering the regulated community more flexibility for compliance.

III. Regulatory Requirements and Performance Standards

A. Original compliance option for solvent storage tanks.

In the final rule published in 1994, we included a compliance option for owners or operators of facilities that manufacture magnetic tape (referred to as operators in the rest of this preamble). It allows them to leave uncontrolled the emissions from certain solvent storage tanks in return for better controlling the largest emissions source at their facilities. Through that alternative compliance provision, we allow operators to vent emissions from these tanks to the atmosphere, rather than routing them through a control device. (See 40 CFR 63.703(c)(4)–as published December 15, 1994–for this option.) As explained in the 1994 preamble, we concluded then that added control at the coating operations would offset emissions from the uncontrolled storage tanks (see 59 FR at 64590-64592, December 15, 1994.)

B. What information we used to establish the new compliance option.

Since 1994, we've received detailed technical information from a facility that manufactures magnetic tape (see Docket No. A-91-31). It compares estimates for HAP emissions from uncontrolled solvent storage tanks to those for uncontrolled pieces of mix preparation equipment. The facility asked us to allow more flexibility in the types of equipment that can be left uncontrolled in exchange for a higher level of control of the coating operations at the facility. In evaluating this request, we've generally compared the amount of HAP emissions that may be uncontrolled under the 1994 published rule's alternative provision with those HAP emissions that may be uncontrolled under the added options in today's rule. For this analysis, we incorporate by reference our rationale for the existing alternative compliance options which was included in our preamble for the 1994 published rule.

At magnetic tape manufacturing facilities, solvent storage tanks and mix preparation equipment are typically covered, even if the headspace vapors aren't vented to a control device. Emissions from a given solvent storage tank at a manufacturing facility vary depending on throughput, tank size, solvents stored in the tanks, and other factors. Emissions from a given piece of mix preparation equipment vary for similar reasons, and also vary based on the amount that the temperature of the mix increases during mixing.

The facility's detailed technical information estimates their maximum potential emissions under process constraints in the milling operations. The facility's solvent storage tanks and mix preparation equipment have varying characteristics, including capacity. Their largest tanks and mix preparation equipement are 20,000 gallons and 1200 gallons, respectively. The solvent storage tanks have fixed roofs with conservation vents, so the facility used standard calculations for these tanks to estimate emissions. For solvent recovery tanks, they believed this method may not be appropriate because they maintain most tanks at nearly constant levels with a mechanical weir. However, we don't know of a better way to calculate emissions for these tanks, so we'd use the same method unless rigorous monitoring ensured a constant level of liquid in the tank. Therefore, we decided to include tanks from the solvent recovery unit in our evaluation of the data.

The facility estimated emissions for their mix preparation equipment using our calculation methods for batch processes, which we believe is appropriate for this application. In developing the regulations, we estimated emissions from the entire mix preparation operation. But their method estimates emissions for pieces of mix equipment, which requires more detailed information than we had while developing the regulations. At the same time, we believe this

facility's solvent storage tanks and mix preparation equipment are representative of the tanks and equipment used by the rest of the regulated magnetic tape industry, so we used their data to analyze the requested alternative compliance approach.

C. Why we chose to allow the new compliance option.

The 1994 published rule restricts the capacity of the solvent storage tanks we allowed to be uncontrolled to 20,000 gallons each but doesn't restrict other parameters that affect emissions. Therefore, we believe it's reasonable to use the highest emitting tanks in this comparison if they don't exceed the capacity restriction. For the magnetic tape manufacturing facility we studied, we found the maximum potential HAP emissions from a solvent storage tank and from a piece of mix preparation equipment were 1.6 tons/yr (tpy) and 1.9 tpy, respectively.

Because maximum emissions are similar, we believe it's reasonable for facility operators to leave uncontrolled some mix preparation equipment and some solvent storage tanks, if they better control their coating operations. But they must leave fewer pieces of mix preparation equipment uncontrolled because the maximum emissions from mix preparation equipment are greater than those from solvent storage tanks. Also, some tanks had emissions as low as 0.01 tpy, whereas the lowest level for mix preparation equipment was 0.1 tpy. Based on all the data, it's reasonable to allow manufacturers to leave uncontrolled half as many pieces of mix preparation equipment as of solvent storage tanks. This 2-to-1 ratio makes up for the wider range of HAP emissions in the tanks.

As noted above, the 1994 published rule's alternative compliance approach limits the capacity of solvent storage tanks that can be left uncontrolled. Our amendment also uses a capacity limit of 1,200 gallons for each piece of mix preparation equipment that can be left

uncontrolled. We believe the equipment at this facility is representative of equipment in the industry. In any case, limiting maximum capacity makes sure the size of uncontrolled mix preparation equipment is no larger than the size used for the estimates supporting this amendment.

D. How the new compliance option affects you as a manufacturer.

Today's final rule amendment affects you if, as a facility owner or operator, you choose to increase the overall control efficiency of your coating operations for magnetic tape. As the final rule was published in 1994, 40 CFR 63.703(c) allowed you to leave HAP solvent storage tanks uncontrolled if you increase the overall control efficiency of your coating operations. Under today's final rule amendment, you may still leave uncontrolled 10, 15, or 20 tanks in exchange for controlling your coating operations to an overall efficiency of 97, 98, or 99 percent, respectively. Under today's amendment, however, you may leave uncontrolled one piece of mix preparation equipment in exchange for two solvent storage tanks left uncontrolled under the 1994 rule. For example, you could leave uncontrolled six solvent storage tanks and two pieces of mix preparation equipment if you achieve an overall efficiency of 97 percent – instead of 10 solvent storage tanks. See the amendment to 40 CFR 63.703(c)(4) for combinations you may use to comply with the new alternative provisions.

We believe this amendment will limit HAP emissions from facilities that manufacture magnetic tape at least as much as provisions in the 1994 rule. Furthermore, the amendment will give you more flexibility to meet the regulation. We don't expect our amendment to pose any problems for enforcement or permitting because it's essentially similar to the 1994 rule, which affected facilities are following now. We expect you'll like this amendment because you may be able to save money and other resources, compared to the compliance approaches under the 1994

rule. Also, if you decide not to follow the amended provisions, they won't burden you – they merely give you another option, and the regulation is otherwise virtually unchanged.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866: "Significant Regulatory Action Determination"

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety in State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs of the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Because the annualized cost of this final rule amendment would be significantly less than $100 million and would not meet any of the other criteria specified in the Executive Order, it has been determined that this action is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866, and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Executive Order 12866 also encourages agencies to provide a meaningful public comment period, and suggests that in most cases the comment period should be 60 days. However, in consideration of the very limited scope of this amendment, the EPA considers 30 days to be sufficient in providing a meaningful public comment period for this rulemaking.

B. Regulatory Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions. The EPA determined that this amendment to the Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The EPA has also determined that is not necessary to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in connection with this action.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This amendment does not include or create any information collection activities subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, and therefore no information collection request (ICR) will be submitted to OMB for review in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA,

EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation of why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

As noted above, this amendment is of very narrow scope, and provides a compliance alternative very similar to one already available in the promulgated regulation. The EPA has determined that this action contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. EPA has also determined that this action does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of $100 million or more for State, local, and

tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. Thus, today's action is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

E. Docket

The docket includes an organized and complete file of all the information upon which EPA relied in taking this direct final action. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public and industries involved to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the proposed and promulgated standards and their preambles, the contents of the docket, except for certain interagency documents, will serve as the record for judicial review. [See CAA section 307(d)(7)(A).]

F. Executive Order 12875: Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership

Under Executive Order 12875, the EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of the EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires the EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local and tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates."

Today's action does not create a mandate on State, local or tribal governments. The amendments to the rule do not impose any new or additional enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 applies to any rule that the EPA determines (1) economically significant as defined under E.O. 12866, and (2) the environmental health or safety risk addressed by the rule has a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This amendment to the National Emissions Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations is not subject to E.O. 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by E.O. 12866, and it does not address an environmental health or safety risk that would have a disproportionate effect on children.

H. Executive Order 13084: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Under Executive Order 13084, the EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal

governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separate identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of the EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires the EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

This amendment to National Emissions Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. The amendments to the rule do not impose any new or additional enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this action.

I. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller general of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in today's Federal Register. This action to amend the currently effective rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Under section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA), P.L. 104-113 (March 7, 1996), the EPA is required to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory and procurement activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices, etc.) which are adopted by voluntary consensus standard bodies. Where available and potentially applicable voluntary consensus standards are not used by the EPA, the NTTA requires the Agency to provide Congress, through OMB, an explanation of the reasons for not using such standards. This action does not put forth any technical standards; therefore, consideration of voluntary consensus standards was not required.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Air pollution control, Coating operation, Environmental protection, Hazardous air pollutant, Magnetic tape manufacturing, Mix preparation equipment, Solvent storage tank.

Dated: _____

_____

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

Chapter I, Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

PART 63–NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq..

Subpart EE - National Emission Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations.

2. Section 63.703 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:

§63.703 Standards.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) In lieu of controlling HAP emissions from each solvent storage tank and piece of mix preparation equipment to the level required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, an owner or operator of an affected source may elect to comply with one of the options set forth in paragraph (c)(4)(i), (ii) or (iii) of this section.

(i) Control HAP emissions from all coating operations by an overall HAP control efficiency of at least 97 percent in lieu of either:

(A) controlling up to 10 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(B) controlling 1 piece of mix preparation equipment that does not exceed 1,200 gallons in capacity and up to 8 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(C) controlling up to 2 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 6 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(D) controlling up to 3 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 4 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(E) controlling up to 4 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 2 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(F) controlling up to 5 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity.

(ii) Control HAP emissions from all coating operations by an overall HAP control efficiency of at least 98 percent in lieu of either:

(A) controlling up to 15 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(B) controlling 1 piece of mix preparation equipment that does not exceed 1,200 gallons in capacity and up to 13 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(C) controlling up to 2 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 11 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(D) controlling up to 3 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 9 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(E) controlling up to 4 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 7 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(F) controlling up to 5 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 5 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(G) controlling up to 6 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 3 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(H) controlling up to 7 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 1 HAP solvent storage tank that does not exceed 20,000 gallons in capacity.

(iii) Control HAP emissions from all coating operations by an overall HAP control efficiency of at least 99 percent in lieu of either:

(A) controlling up to 20 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(B) controlling 1 piece of mix preparation equipment that does not exceed 1,200 gallons in capacity and up to 18 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(C) controlling up to 2 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 16 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(D) controlling up to 3 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 14 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(E) controlling up to 4 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 12 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(F) controlling up to 5 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 10 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(G) controlling up to 6 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 8 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(H) controlling up to 7 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 6 HAP solvent storage tank**s** that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(I) controlling up to 8 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 4 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(J) controlling up to 9 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity and up to 2 HAP solvent storage tanks that do not exceed 20,000 gallons each in capacity; or

(K) controlling up to 10 pieces of mix preparation equipment that do not exceed 1,200 gallons each in capacity.

(iv) * * *

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Billing Code: 6560-50-P